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SANDINISTA DENIES EXPORTING REVOLT

New U.N. Delegate Urges U.S. to Join in Talks on Peace in Central America

By ELAINE SCIOLINO

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 11 — Nicaragua's new chief delegate to the United Nations today denied the Reagan Administration's accusation that her Government was exporting revolution throughout Central America, and she called on Washington to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the region's conflicts.

The envoy, Nora Astorga, made her remarks to reporters after presenting her credentials to Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar.

"Revolutions are not exportable like Coca-Cola or paperbacks or something like that," she said. "You don't produce it internally and send it away. Revolutions are made in a country when the conditions in that particular country are for a process of change."

Miss Astorga, who was most recently Deputy Foreign Minister, said that if Congress approved the Reagan Administration's proposal for \$100 million in aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, it would be voting against peace.

"Either you are for peace or you are against peace," she said. "Either you try to go on in a bad policy that is not having any type of result in Central America or you choose to have a political, negotiated settlement."

Rejected as Envoy to U.S.

Miss Astorga was nominated as Ambassador to the United States in 1984, but the Reagan Administration rejected her nomination, asserting that her past as a guerrilla made her undesirable. The United States has no control over the choice of diplomats assigned to the United Nations.

Miss Astorga fought with the Sandinista Front in the revolution that toppled the Government of Anastasio Somoza Debayle in 1979. The incident for which she is best known was a guerrilla

operation in 1978 in which she lured a general into her bedroom, where he was killed by hidden assailants.

The victim, Gen. Reynaldo Pérez Vega, was second in command of the National Guard under General Somoza. American and Nicaraguan officials agree that the general also worked for the Central Intelligence Agency.

'The Alternative Is There'

Today Miss Astorga said President Reagan was "obsessed about Nicaragua," adding, "President Reagan is trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government by all means, including direct military action if he considers that this is a convenient form to get his objectives and his goals."

Miss Astorga, a lawyer, said United States support of the Nicaraguan rebels was illegal, and she urged the

Administration to negotiate.

"The alternative of a negotiated solution is there," she said, referring to an appeal in January by officials from eight Latin American nations for an immediate halt in foreign aid to irregular forces in Central America.

The United States has concentrated its Central America policy on backing the Nicaraguan rebels. Critics of the policy, including Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, have said the Administration has turned its back on negotiations.

Last week Mr. Reagan assigned a special envoy, Philip C. Habib, to seek a negotiated settlement to the Central American conflicts. But he said Mr. Habib's efforts must be bolstered by aid to the rebels or "the Communists will feel no need to negotiate."

Miss Astorga said the appointment of

Mr. Habib was an attempt by Mr. Reagan to "give some signs that he is wanting to find a solution, but the reality is that what matters really is the political attitude of the United States," not "the change of personalities."

She also repeated Nicaragua's offer to resume talks with the United States. The United States has insisted that the Nicaraguan Government negotiate with the rebels.

The daughter of a wealthy lumber exporter, Miss Astorga attended Roman Catholic schools in Nicaragua and the United States and graduated from the Catholic University law school in Managua.

Miss Astorga, 37 years old, will live in a rented house in Westchester County with her mother, four children from two previous marriages and one adopted child, all of school age.